

Arizona Sentinel.

C. L. MINOR, Editor & Proprietor.

Saturday, May 25, 1872.

GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.

The grand council held at Camp Grant on the 21st inst., is concluded, and Gen. Howard and staff are now on their way to Washington, fully convinced that the complaints made by the suffering Arizonans were not falsehoods, as Colyer represented. Gen. Howard will present his report immediately on his arrival at Washington, and it is to be hoped that his recommendations will be adopted and put in force. From J. M. Redondo, who passed through Camp Grant on his way here from Prescott, and who heard the General's report read, we learn that the said report recommends that all the Indians be put upon four reservations; to concentrate all the available troops in the Territory to those points, and there to keep the savages out of mischief. "If they refuse to come into reservations, if they break out, steal, and kill settlers, they must be pursued with all the force at command, and punished, and taught that they have no safety—no homes outside of the reservations."

POSTAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

On the 16th inst. the Postal Telegraph bill was called up for consideration, but no action was taken on it. Two Senators urged the passage of the bill for the reason that if it became a law it would break the Associated Press monopoly. This monopoly has existed long enough, and it would be no more than justice to the people that the Government should control the telegraph as it now does the Post Office Department. Had the Government charge of this most important conveyance for news, we could send dispatches at a small figure above the present postal tariff, and the public generally would thereby be greatly benefited. The monopolists are so selfish that newspapers out of the association, unless they pay thousands of dollars to become a member thereof, besides paying a high price for the dispatches, they are barred the right to receive news. Let us hope that Congress will adopt this bill at as early a day as possible.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 16th inst., contains a very important portion of the Alabama correspondence as submitted to the Senate. The position taken by the Government, as stated by Secretary Fish, is that an agreement to the withdrawal from the province of the Tribunal of what is believed to be entirely within their competence, cannot be made. The Arbitrators are empowered with the right to decide the question, and our Government will abide by such decision. But our English neighbors regard the Tribunal as incompetent to consider the validity of the claims, and wish to withdraw. Although the United States is desirous of coming to an honorable understanding, it cannot adopt the British view, or make it the basis of a reciprocal engagement. In conclusion, Secretary Fish says: "In my telegrams, yesterday, I explained that the President cannot and will not withdraw any part of what has been submitted as within his construction of the intent and spirit of the Treaty, and if the British Government shall persist in their demand, the responsibility for any failure of the Treaty that may ensue must rest with them."

GEN. HOWARD AT PRESCOTT.

During Gen. Howard's visit to Fort Whipple, he was invited to address the citizens of Prescott, and he did so. Rev. F. P. Smith also spoke on this occasion; Gen. Crook gave his views on the Indian question, at the unanimous solicitations of all present; so also did Judge Carter, of Prescott. In response to the argument brought to bear by the latter gentleman, Gen. Howard, evidently a little excited by the warm, earnest tone of his remarks, made the following honest confession, which we cull from the Miner: "Judge Carter, there are several hundred Indians now on the reservation at Camp Date Creek, living on Government rations. How would you proceed with their education?" "Shoot the first one of them who leaves the reservation," shouted the Judge. "RIGHT," said Gen. Howard. "That is just what we propose to do. We propose to invite the Indians to come on reservations, then to consider all as enemies who do not come, and to make war upon them until they are glad to come. Then to allow no Indian to leave a reservation without a pass from the officer or agent in charge, under penalty of being considered a hostile foe."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[From the Western Union Line.]

Domestic Dispatches.

Washington—The War Department, on the 17th, received details of a horrible massacre by Indians, Negroes and Mexicans, of seventeen persons, who were accompanying a U. S. Commissary train to Fort Stockton, in Texas. The train was plundered and the victims were tied to the wagons and burned alive. The House Committee of the Whole on Foreign Affairs has agreed, by a vote of 4 to 3, to advise the President to consent to the proposition of the British Government for an additional article to the Treaty of Washington. The House bill granting the right of way to the Utah and Northern Pacific Railroad passed the Senate on the 16th. A resolution to adjourn sine die on the 3d prox., was agreed to, in the House, by a vote of 142 to 57.

In the House, at Ottawa, Canada, on the 16th, the bill giving effect to the Treaty of Washington was passed on the second reading. This is considered a virtual ratification of the Treaty. A Cuban letter says that on the 17th of last February, two hundred Spanish soldiers, under the immediate orders of Brigadier-General Capas, surprised a camp inhabited by Cuban families and murdered every one. The victims were twenty-five women, six children and twelve old men. Gov. Walker, of Virginia, aspires to the Democratic nomination for President. There are two cases of small pox in the San Francisco pest house. Incendiarism has made its appearance in San Jose. On the 19th the skating rink was destroyed by fire, and two or three further attempts, on the same night, were discovered to fire buildings by saturating shavings with coal oil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessor is now ready to furnish blank property lists. Any person who has not been furnished will please call at the Sheriff's office. Poll Tax for the year 1872 is now due, and payable. After the 1st of July, two dollars will be added. GEORGE TYNG, Assessor, Per H. N. ALEXANDER, Deputy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. S. METER'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

(Formerly Cheap John Store.)

Main street, Arizona City.

Has on hand and is constantly receiving.

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Foreign and Domestic SILKS, SATINS and LACES,

Dress Goods

Clothing

Ginghams

Delaines

Shawls,

and a fine assortment of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!

Brown and Bleached Sheetting and Shirting.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Ties and Boots!

Men's Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

and everything in general demand in Arizona. my25

NOTICE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Prescott, May 15th, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Excise Law, that the Annual Internal Revenue Taxes have become due and payable, and that the Collector and Deputy Collectors will be in attendance to receive the same, at their respective offices, and the places, and on the days mentioned herein, to-wit:

Division No. 1, consisting of the Counties of Yavapai and Mojave. The Collector at Prescott, for County of Yavapai, June 10, 1872; the Collector at Mineral Park, for County of Mojave, June 20, 1872.

Division No. 2, consisting of the County of Yuma. Henry Frank, Deputy Collector, at Ehrenberg, June 10, 1872.

Division No. 3, consisting of the County of Pima. Hylor Ott, Deputy Collector, at Tucson, June 10, 1872.

Division No. 4, consisting of the County of Maricopa. F. A. Shaw, Deputy Collector, at Phoenix, June 10, 1872.

If any person shall neglect to pay, for more than ten days from said dates, a penalty of five per cent., and interest at one per cent. per month, together with the fees prescribed by law, will be added. THOMAS CORDI, Collector, Dist. of Arizona.